

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

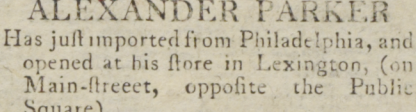
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1806.

REMOVAL.

JAMES WIER,
HAS removed his Store to the apart-
ment in Mr. Lewis Sanders's large brick
house, nearly opposite Mr. Bradford's
printing office; where he is opening a
large assortment of GOODS, just arriv-
ed from Philadelphia---consisting of

DR. GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARD WARE,
QUEENS' & } WARE.
GLASS

And will be sold very low for Cash, or
suitable produce.
He has also received per the Barge Ann
from New-Orleans,



40 Barrels of Louisiana Sugar,
10 do. Loaf do.

1020 Boutes Bordeaux Claret,
Lemi-jobs Skrub, & Lime
Juice,
20 Cwt. Campeachy Logwood,
500 lb. Blissard Sugar,

To be sold by the quantity, on a credit
of 60 and 90 days.
Cash will be given for
Good Merchantable Hemp.
Lexington, July 25. 18-6.

BAST & YODGE,
COPPER & TIN SMITHS,

respectively inform the public, that they have just received from Baltimore, an elegant assortment of Copper and Tin, &c. They still continue at Danville, and at Shelbyville, as heretofore---making all sizes of Hhills and boilers, mangers, and wash kettles, tea, stew and glue kettles, sauce pans, rum, pumps and cranes, &c.---Also, all sorts of tin ware, by wholesale or retail, very low for cash.

N. B. The subscribers inform the public, that they have also, commenced the Brafs Founding business, opposite Mr. Logan's Curring shop, Main-Street Lexington, under the firm of ALLE & Co. They intend making and having on hand, a constant supply of fashionable And-Irons and Candie-Sacks. Rivets and Sull-Cocks, &c. Copper-Smiths in the western country may be supplied with the above articles on better terms than they can import them. Old brafs and copper will be taken in exchange—Cash given for pewter, brails and copper.

August 14. 1866. 4t

Doctors Fishback & Dudley,
HAVE commenced partnership
the practice of Medicine, Surgery,
&c. in Lexington. By their skill in those
professions, and attention to business,
they hope to merit a share of the public
confidence.
May 20, 1846.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
Montgomery Circuit, July term
1806.
Jams S. Magowen, Complainant,
 against
John Boskell, Defendant.
IN CHANCERY.
THIS day came the complainant by

his counsel, and the defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to the law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is no inhabitant of this state, therefore on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless he does appear here on the third day of our next Odo-

per term and answer the complainant's bill, or that the same will be taken for confessed; and that a copy of this order be published in some authorized newspaper of this State, for eight weeks successively.

A copy. Teste,
Micajah Harrison, clk. M.C.C.
— I WANT TO PURCHASE —

Fifty barrels of GOOD WHISKEY,
and pay for them in Boots & Shoes, with
some cash.
H. CRAWFORD.
Boot & Shoe maker Main-Street, Lex-
ington.
Bourbon County, Sept. 4. 1806.
TAKEN UP BY David Swearing.

two years old last spring, branded on the left shoulder thus L O with a small bell on, about thirteen hands, one inch high--appraised to 18 dollars.

Geo. M. Tidd,
WILL continue to exercise his
profession of counsel and attorney at law, in
those circuit courts in which he has heretofore
practised, and in the court of appeals, and
court of the United States, for the Kentucky
district.

FELLOW CITIZENS;

HAVING endeavored to place before you the real authors of the calumnies, so plentifully strewn in the Western World, and contrasted the characters of the accused with the accusers. I had determined to pursue with as much regularity as possible, the several parts of the evidence exhibited to establish the fact of a conspiracy to alienate us to Spain, but the unblushing effrontery and weakness of the Editors of the tale of slander, seem to render it proper to take some flight notice of the attempt to induce the public to believe that Mr. Brown has descended to write his own panegyric, under the signature of Franklin. If it could be necessary seriously to meet this more than puerile evidence of malice to Mr. Brown, it could only be proper to request a re-perusal of the defence, set up, by the author of those pieces. It may not be improper to assure the public, that no one of those persons who are implicated in this ridiculous tale of conspiracy, ever saw or read one line of those essays, nor had it in his power to anticipate one sentiment of the author, until the publication appeared in the newspaper. The publication, is the voluntary offering of a man, who, conscious of the rectitude of his own conduct & intentions amidst the various trying scenes through which our infant country has passed, is fearless of the united malice of the patrons of the Western World, and equally despises the venomous and profaned quill of the renegade Wood, with the terrific fillet of the contemptible Drancanfir, his associate. The excessive wanderings and vacillancy of thought discovered in the late numbers of the Western World, affords the most unequivocal proof of the truth of the adage, "that dying men will ever catch at straws," and ought to furnish a melancholy memento to its patrons, that the spirit of even Wood and Street, is fast evaporating to its dissolution, in a cause so deeply base. If the author of "Franklin" could flatter himself that his efforts would be instrumental in rescuing the characters of men of worth and innocence from the merciless fangs of an unrelenting and malicious few, he would be content to bear with the eternal hatred of those enemies to every honest man. The public might have expected from the trumpeted talents of Wood, that he possessed a mind capable of research into his favorite pursuit of conspiracies and treason, but he appears to furnish a mournful proof, that a wicked and depraved heart is seldom, if ever, accompanied with a strength of mind correspondent with its depravity. Where corruption has completely destroyed the finer faculties of the mind, we uniformly discover its efforts, altho' falsely brilliant, are feeble and superficial. The want of materials will no doubt perplex the most ingenious writer, but he will at least be capable of substituting in a handsome dress—shadow for substance. But these wretched profusions are evidently of the lower order of billingsgate, the very dregs of the school of slander. It was my original intention to have avoided any animadversions on the "hiring Editors of the Western World, and to have pursued unremittingly and exclusively the real calumniators, but their labors in iniquity are so blended, that they can't be separated, and it is impossible to know, to which of the actors you are compelled to attach the greatest share of malice, weakness or infamy. By this time it is hoped that the true motives of the band of calumniators are sufficiently exposed, and an impartial public will shortly be prepared to pronounce the just sentence of detestation to their malicious attempt to assassinate the characters of our citizens.

Permit me, now Fellow Citizens, to recall to your recollection some circumstances, a knowledge of which I consider as essential to the proper investigation of the charges brought against the accused. It is to be observed, that through the whole history and development of the pretended conspiracy unfolded by the patrons of the Western World, that they have either through ignorance or design, intermixed the occurrences attendant on distinct and separate periods, and arising out of transactions totally unconnected. For the better understanding of this history, and to enable the reader to judge with more correctness as to the re-

al extent and application of the evidence offered to support the charges of conspiracy and treason, it will be necessary to take a slight view of the distinct events, out of which the pretended crimes have arisen. It has been before remarked, that a desire for self-government was the first and leading object, which occupied the attention and anxiety of the people of Kentucky, from the year 1784 until 1792. To the attainment of this desirable object, all our energies were directed, and it necessarily produced all those agitations, which its importance demanded—the conspiracy is supposed to have existed during the progress of our exertions for this object. But it will perhaps be seen on strict examination, that the evidence relates to transactions of a later date, and of different aspect. I have already attempted to shew, from the circumstances in which our country was placed at that period of revolution, or change of government, both as relating to the United States and to Virginia, that no project to dismember the Union did ever exist in Kentucky, and that from the peculiar situation of the persons implicated, that they never could have contemplated an event so preposterous. The Editors of the Western World have told us much about the attempts that were made to raise armies, and to appoint commanders, for the purpose of supporting the conspirators in their attempt to transfer the government of Kentucky to Spain—having made the charge, the Editors are determined that the evidence shall correspond. But it will perhaps be discovered on examination, that the ridiculous attempts that have been made in Kentucky to raise troops, were made for purposes openly avowed, and widely different from the object attributed to the accused. The writer of this essay, sincerely anxious that the truth should be attained respecting every important movement in our country, will suggest for the consideration of his Fellow Citizens, and the scrutiny of the deep searching and immaculate patrons of the Western World, the two following occurrences: The first was the attempt that was made about the year 1790 by the purchasers of a tract of country lying in the big bend of Tennessee, and in the vicinity of the muscle shoals. It is no doubt, within the recollection of many persons now in Kentucky, that those purchasers proceeded so far as to organize themselves as a body, and had induced many persons to join them—the object supposed to be in their view, was to force a settlement on their purchase, in despite of the savages, or any others. It is believed that Zachary Cox was the leader; but this project evaporated in a feeble attempt to raise some men—the bubble burst, and became a subject of ridicule. The other transaction alluded to, was the much famed Yazoo project, about the year 1790 the company whose infamous frauds have been so justly exposed by John Randolph, sent an agent by the name of Doctor O'Fallan into Kentucky for the purpose of procuring persons to force a settlement on the Yazoo river. To accomplish this iniquitous purpose, this O'Fallan endeavored to raise men, who were to defend the purchase thus fraudulently made of Georgia—being an artful and intriguing man, with some plausibility in his manners, and extravagantly profuse in his offers of land and emoluments, it is believed that he induced several persons to embark in his scheme. He had address enough, it is supposed, to impose on some men of character, and it was feared that he might also impose on the unwary and incautious—to what extent he carried his impositions, it is difficult to determine; but is believed that he made considerable offers of land to some leading characters, to induce them to favor his project, and to take the command of his motley troops. Whether he or his agents applied to General Scott, or to whom he did apply, to take command, is not known to the author of this address. But the folly and absurdity of the project, thus originating in fraud, became so obvious to the author, that he took some pains to convince the people of the danger of listening to the delusive tales of this agent of the Yazoo company. Among other means, he published in the Kentucky Gazette the following squib, in order to awaken the public attention.

"MR. BRADFORD,
"A disease of a very malignant nature has lately made its appear-

ance in our country, known by the name of the Yazoo fever, as it seems to threaten some injury to our Fellow Citizens, we conceive it our duty to communicate the opinion of the faculty with respect to it. They inform us, that upon full enquiry, they discover, amongst a variety of causes too, which in their opinion may be considered as the foundation of this malady. First, a former indulgence, in such refinements and luxuries as prove too relaxing for weak constitutions. A second cause, from whence this complaint is supposed to proceed, is an extreme agitation of the mind, arising from disappointment in the too eager pursuit of wealth. We are informed, that the symptoms are an uncommon uneasiness in the patient, and an excessive desire to wander, with intervals of extreme indolence.

The faculty have very humanely extended their information on this subject, and have prescribed a mode of cure, which will no doubt prove beneficial to such persons as are afflicted with this painful disorder. They advise, that when the symptoms make their first appearance, that the patient avoid company, and devote his attention to the profession or calling to which he has been accustomed, and by industry and perseverance endeavor to remove the original cause; but if he discovers his attempts frustrated and the fever increases, the faculty then recommend, the variegated and delightful scenes, which a tour down the Mississippi, as low as the Walnut hills, would afford; that the patient continue there without disturbing his mind, by labors of the body during the months of July and August, and regale himself with the pure air and delicious effluvia, which circulate in the Mississippi bottoms after the waters have retired, and the sun has its full influence on the sediment; that the patient in order to ensure his cure, then perform a journey through the Indian nations to Cumberland, and from thence through the barrens of Green river to Kentucky. The faculty pledge their reputation, that if this mode is adopted, and this agreeable journey is performed, that a perfect cure of the Yazoo fever will be effected, and that there will be no danger of a relapse. It is hoped that the respectable characters who are ranked among the guardians of our country would carefully avoid this contagion, lest their influence might cause it to become fashionable, and they become the means of injury to the less informed part of the community.

October 23d, 1790.
Unimportant as this effusion of the moment, may appear at this day, it is believed it had a considerable tendency to open the eyes of the people, and it drew on the author the violent resentment of O'Fallan. The consequence was, that very shortly after its publication, the Yazoo bubble burst in Kentucky, and vanished entirely—O'Fallan was denounced and proscribed by the executive of the United States, sunk into contempt, and shortly afterwards died. Thus ended this mulroom project, of carrying into effect the nefarious plans of the Georgia speculators. The remnants of that detested purchase still agitates the councils of the United States, altho' it is to be hoped it has nearly received its death blow, by the praise worthy efforts of our late Congress.

FROM THE WESTERN WORLD.

The Kentucky Spanish Association, Blount's Conspiracy, and General Miranda's Expedition.
[CONTINUED.]

No. XVII.

IN our last number we cited five different proofs of the several charges with which we had accused Gen. Wilkinson: It remains now that we should notice some others, which though not directly in point are strongly corroborative. These are sixth. The conversation which Newman held with Gen. Wells at Middletown and his after desertion as detailed in the third number. The communication of Mr. Stockdale relative to Newman and Gen. Wilkinson's letter to Stockdale offering a bribe of five hundred dollars published in the 16th number.

7th. The desertion of a man of the name of Stanford from Wilkinson's army to the Spanish Territory, whom Wilkinson afterwards created a deputy Commissary at Fort Adams. Our authority for this we shall also give to any person authorized by Gen. Wilkinson for that purpose.

With these proofs we close our evidence against Gen. Wilkinson's comman-

der in chief of the army of the United States. It may perhaps appear to some that they are not conclusive proof of his guilt. They are however at least sufficient to warrant a public investigation into his actions, and this is all which the editors of a New-*paper* can hope to effect. It lies not with us to acquit or condemn; we can only point out the channel of acquittal or crimination. If we have done this to the satisfaction of the citizens of Kentucky we rest satisfied and may lay in the language of Junius "we have bound the villain and dragged him to the Altar."

The second person whom we have implicated in the Kentucky Spanish Association is Mr. John Brown; with respect to this gentleman, we shall first quote the charges which were advanced against him, and then recapitulate our proofs: those were contained in the first number—and are as follows.

"First—with regard to the Spanish negotiation, Gardoqui commenced his operations by founding Mr. John Brown a member of Congress for Kentucky, to be in Philadelphia, on the subject. Having discovered in Mr. Brown an accommodating disposition towards the Spanish government; he directly made proposals for a separation of the State of Kentucky from the United States, in favour of Spain, on the following conditions, with an assurance to Mr. Brown, if they were carried into effect, he himself should be raised to the dignity of a Spanish Grande, with a suitable pension for life."

"1st. That the citizens would be allowed the privilege of their laws, and no restraint placed on them in respect to religious matters.

"2d. That the navigation of the Mississippi would be equally free to the Kentuckians, as to the other subjects of Spain."

"3d. That in all other matters, the Kentuckians would remain on the same footing with the Louisianians.

"Whether these terms were complied with on the part of Mr. Brown, we know not; but they are narrated in a letter written at that period to the Hon. Samuel McDowell, of Jefferson county, one of the circuit judges of the State. Mr. Brown was then said to be on the point of marriage with Mr. McDowell's daughter; and it is very natural to suppose he should embrace this opportunity of informing his intended father-in-law of the honors which were to be conferred on him at the Spanish court.

"Part of the scheme is also mentioned in another letter written by Mr. Brown about the same time, to Judge Muter, the present President of the Kentucky court of appeals. This letter being obtained in some way from Judge Muter, was published about 1789, in the Kentucky Gazette: but only one copy of that paper, we believe, is at this day in existence. It is in the possession of Col. Bullitt, of Jefferson county. So careful were the members of the Kentucky association, to have every document which gave light to their transactions destroyed.

With regard to Mr. Brown's letter to Col. McDowell it can be proved notwithstanding the certificate which Col. McDowell has given to the public, that he has frequently declared its contents to be more explicit than those contained in the letter to Judge Muter. But granting that it was similar to the one written to Muter, the charge which we advanced is most satisfactorily proved. We never affirmed that Mr. Brown complied with the terms of Gardoqui—our words are "Whether these terms were complied with, on the part of Mr. Brown, we know not." It will also be remarked that these articles which constituted the terms we mentioned although not specified in the letter of Mr. Brown to Judge Muter, yet in reality have the same tendency, and in substance are the same as the commercial treaty for which the friends of Mr. Brown contend.

2d. Proof. A copy of a letter from Mr. Brown to General Garrard now in the possession of Mr. John Waller of Millersburgh, in which Mr. Brown has given his ideas of separation in a much fuller manner than in his letter to Judge Muter.

3d. Proof. The declaration of Governor Greenup to one of the Editors of the Western World which declaration has been fully proved by the testimony of Mr. Hopkins.

4th. Proof. The correspondence between Col. Marshall and General Washington which Mr. A. K. Marshall has promised to give to the public.

These are the only proofs which we are at liberty at present to mention. There are also, others which we have every reason to believe will appear before the final close of the conspiracies which we are investigating.

To these proofs likewise, might be added the great opposition which we have experienced from the friends of Mr. Brown in the progress of our development. If Mr. Brown himself had been satisfied there were nothing criminal in his communications with Gardoqui, so far from wishing to suppress an investigation into the business, he would have offered us every aid in his power for that purpose. He would voluntarily have furnished us with a copy of his letter to Judge Muter, and the contents of the others which he had written if the originals were lost. But in place of this open and candid proce-

dure, every means were taken to suppress the letters. Even Col. Muter although repeatedly called upon, did not produce his, until the principal extract had been obtained from the Kentucky Gazette and published in the Western World.

Under these circumstances every impartial person must confess that the conduct of Mr. Brown has been extremely suspicious. At the commencement of the investigation it was our earnest desire to afford Mr. Brown every opportunity for vindication and exculpation; he was personally informed by one of the editors a few days after the appearance of the first number, that we would with pleasure insert in the Western World, any documents which he might afford us to illustrate and explain the nature of his communications with Gardoqui.

Had Mr. Brown accepted of this offer, it would have been our endeavour as well as duty to have given them the utmost publicity in our power. We had no cause of malice or hatred to Mr. Brown; on the contrary several mutual civilities had been exchanged between us. We had hoped he would have regarded us in our real characters as the impartial narrators of a public transaction and the developers of a secret combination in which the public were concerned. But we were deceived; the most violent measures were immediately adopted to harass us and to suppress our paper. We do not say that Mr. Brown directly excited his endeavours for that purpose; but we are confident that he had sufficient influence over his brother and friends to have prevented their proceedings. On this point therefore, we must be at issue with Mr. Brown. Our feelings must have been of a very extraordinary nature, indeed, if we had tamely submitted to the many and repeated insults which were heaped upon us by his relations, and whom he never to our knowledge took any steps to restrain.

With respect to Judge Sebastian—this gentleman has literally forced himself into notice. It may be remembered that speaking of Judge Sebastian in our second number, we stated that the anathemas and Philipics which he had uttered against the Western World, alone caused us to examine into the history of his life of which before we had been ignorant. When we commenced our investigation of the Spanish Association we were not informed that Judge Sebastian had left his seat on the Kentucky bench and made a two years excursion to New-Orleans, during which his most conscientiously pocketed his salary from the citizens of this State.

Our proofs against Judge Sebastian are the following.

1st. The embassy of his son Alfred, from General Wilkinson to the Spanish governor Giozzo. The age of Alfred at this period rendered it probable that he would not have undertaken the embassy without the consent of his father.

2d. The residence of Sebastian at New-Orleans for two years, while he was a Judge of the Kentucky court, and the dignified style in which he afterwards returned in a Spanish galley, as narrated in the 4th number.

3d. The attempt which he made in forming a society for the express purpose of colonizing Louisiana while a Spanish province, and withdrawing the citizens of Kentucky from their allegiance to the union.—*vide 8th number of the Western World.*

4th. The certificate of Joseph George in No. 7 relative to the receipt of a barrel of Spanish dollars by Judge Sebastian.

5th. The declaration of a respectable gentleman in Lexington, of whose name Sebastian is well informed, that he has seen evidence of Judge Sebastian holding a pension of the government of Spain.

These proofs, we have no doubt will be satisfactory to the citizens of Kentucky for wishing an enquiry into the conduct of this honorable Judge.

THE subscriber having erected a FULFILLING MILL.

On Boon's Creek, one mile from the Cross Plains, and ten from Lexington; which is now in complete order, and having learned the FULFILLING BUSINESS in all its various branches, with one of the first workmen in Pennsylvania, and also worked a mill of his own in that State upwards of twenty years—batters himself that he is capable of DYING and DRESSING CLOTH, (perhaps) as well as any other in the State of Kentucky, and on as cheap terms. He therefore solicits a share of the public patronage; assures them his best exertions shall not be wanted to render complete satisfaction to accommodate distant customers. CLOTH for dressing will be received at T. & R. Barr's, merchant in Lexington, and at Mr. Poffles, in Winchester, where he will attend on Mondays of every court week and return the Cloths Dressed agreeable to directions, on the next courts.

Wheat, Corn, Rye, Hemp, Pork, &c. will be received in payment, at the market prices.

WM. MCALL.

TAKEN UP by Nathan Burrows, living in Lexington, one bay horse, 2 years old, fifteen and one half hands high, near hind foot white—appraised to 50 dollars.

CH. HUMPHREY.

Nov. 5, 1806.

Blank Deeds
FOR SALE HERE.



"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, NOVEMBER 10.

MARRIED.

In the county of Attakapas, on the 27th ultimo, his Excellency WM. C. C. CLAIRBORNE, to the amiable Miss CLARICE DARALDS, daughter of Martin Daralds, Esq. Member of the Orleans Legislature for that county.—[Orleans Gaz.]

Motion in the Federal Court of the Kentucky District, against Aaron Burr, Esq. late Vice President of the U. S. for crimes of high misdemeanor.

On Wednesday, about noon, on the 5th inst. J. H. DAVIES, Esq. Attorney of the U. S. for the above district, rose, and addressing the court, said that he had a motion to make of the utmost magnitude, and extraordinary nature, and which regarded the welfare of the union at large. That the unhappy state of his health alone, had prevented him from making it on the first day of the term—that he should ground his motion on an affidavit which he would present to the court. He then made oath to the following affidavit:—

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Kentucky District, ss.

J. H. DAVIES, attorney for the said U. States, in and for said district, upon his corporal oath, doth depose and say, that the deponent is informed, and doth verily believe, that a certain Aaron Burr, Esq. late Vice President of the said U. S. for several months past, hath been, and is now engaged in preparing, and setting on foot, and in providing and preparing the means for a military expedition and enterprise within this district, for the purpose of defending the Ohio and Mississippi therewith, and making war upon the subjects of the king of Spain, who are in a state of peace with the people of these United States.—To wit: on the provinces of Mexico, on the westwardly side of Louisiana, which appertain and belong to the king of Spain, an European prince, with whom these United States are at peace.

And said deponent further saith, that he is informed, and fully believes, that the above charge, can be, and will be fully substantiated by evidence, provided this honorable court will grant compulsory process to bring in witnesses to testify thereto.

And the deponent further saith, that he is informed, and verily believes, that the agents and emissaries of the said Burr, have purchased up, and are continuing to purchase, large stores of provisions, as if for an army; which the said Burr, seems to conceal in great mystery from the people at large; his purposes and projects; while the minds of the good people of this district, seem agitated with the current rumour that a military expedition against some neighboring power, is preparing by said Burr.

Wherefore, said attorney, on behalf of said U. S. pray that due process issue to compel the personal appearance of the said Aaron Burr, in this court; and also of such witnesses as may be necessary on behalf of the said United States; and that this honorable court, will duly recognize the said Aaron Burr, to answer such charges as may be preferred against him in the premises; and in the mean time, that he desist and refrain from all further preparation and proceeding in the said armament within the United States, or the territories or dependencies thereof.

J. H. DAVIES, A. U. S.

Having read this affidavit, the attorney proceeded in the following words:—

The present subject has much engaged my mind. The case made out is only as to the expedition against Mexico; but I have information on which I can rely, that all the western territories are the next object of the scheme—and finally, all the region of the Ohio is calculated as falling into the vortex of the new proposed revolution. What the practicability of this scheme is, I will not say; but certainly any progress in it, might cost our country much blood and treasure to un-

do; and, at the least great public agitation must be expected.

I am determined to use every effort in my power, as an officer and as a man to prevent and defeat it.

Having made the affidavit myself, I shall make no comments on its sufficiency.

In cases of felony the affidavit must be positive, as to a felony actually committed; but in a misdemeanor of this nature, where the sole object of the law is prevention, such an oath cannot be required: the thing must rest on belief as to the main point of guilt.

I could easily prove positively the purchase of supplies of various kinds, but this is no offence. Mr. Burr may purchase supplies—he may import arms—he may engage men, which I am told is actually begun; yet all these things being proved, make no offence; neither can proof of the declarations of his known confidants, of which abundance might be had, attach guilt to him—it is the design, the intent with which he makes these preparations, that constitute his misdemeanor.

There must be a great exertion of supposition to imagine a case in which positive proof of the illegal design can be had—it must rest in information and belief.

The court ought therefore to issue a warrant or capias for the accused, and examine witnesses; when the court will be able to decide whether Mr. Burr should be bound to good behaviour on the premises, or recognized to appear here and answer an indictment.

His honour Judge Innes declined on account of the importance of the question, to give an opinion without taking time for consideration. This opinion he did not deliver until this morning about eleven, which opinion went to overrule the motion of the attorney for the United States, on the grounds,

1st. That the court was not invested with the power.

2d. If the court were, that the evidence was not sufficient.

The attorney then moved for a warrant to summon a grand jury, before whom he was to prefer an indictment against Col. Burr. This the court immediately granted; and a warrant was given to Col. Crockett, the marshal of the district for that purpose. The judge ordered his opinion to be entered on the record. A copy of it, therefore, shall be obtained and published in an extra half sheet in the beginning of the week, with the farther proceedings of the court on this important question. (Western World.)

About one o'clock on Saturday, Col. Burr entered the Federal Court attended by General Posey, General Hopkins, and Henry Clay, Esq. and after having seated himself for a few minutes, rose and addressed the court: He stated that he had been on the eve of his departure from Lexington, of which he had advised his friends, when he was informed that his name had been mentioned in that Court with reproach; that he immediately made it his business to hasten to Frankfort and present himself before the Court for investigation; that his business was of such a nature that a long detention would be injurious, and he wished to know from the attorney whether the investigation would be gone into without delay.

Mr. Davies observed, that in making his observations to the Court, he had used no reproachful terms of the private character of Mr. Burr, and he should avoid it during the investigation; that it would require some time to collect the witnesses which he wished to summon; but that no unnecessary delay should take place. Some further observations were made, and the Grand Jury ordered to assemble at ten o'clock on Wednesday morning, at which time witnesses are summoned to attend. Col. Burr's deportment was very dignified, and his observations concise and impressive. What evidence will be offered by the Federal Attorney is not known; but public opinion in Frankfort appears much in favour of Col. Burr.

NATCHEZ, October 14.

The detachment of troops from this territory, destined to Natchitoches, all except Capt. Farar's company of dragoons, are on their return—having received orders from Gen. Wilkinson to that effect—the Spanish troops having all retired beyond the Sabine.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15.

Captain Rosetter, who sailed from Bristol on the first of September, in-

forms, that the honorable David Perkins, son of the lord chancellor, appointed ambassador to the United States, had embarked with his suite on board the Avonfleet of war, and was lying at Portsmouth ready for sea—to sail for New-York. There was no prospect of Peace.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Trinidad dated September 23, to a merchant in this city.

"There appears now to be some probability that Miranda will succeed. The Admiral on this station is affording him every assistance in his power, and lately sent down to him a line of battle ship and a frigate. Some troops are daily expected, and it is said are intended for the support of Miranda."

FRANKFORT, Nov. 6.

THE General Assembly of this state met at this place on Monday last, when both houses formed a quorum. A warm debate took place in the Senate, on a question respecting the right of General Posey to a seat in that body, under the resolution of last session, electing him to the office of Lieutenant Governor. His opponents contended, that in consequence of his constituents failing to re-elect him to a seat in that house his political existence expired at the last general election, and that the Senate had no power to elect a person to the office of Lieutenant Governor who was not a member of their own body.

The friends of the general insisted on the constitutionality of his appointment under the resolution of last session, which provided for a case unforeseen by the convention who formed the constitution, and not being provided for by that instrument, it was contended that the remedy lay with the Senate. It only remained necessary to acquiesce in that decision by adopting a resolution declaring the constitutionality of the measure. This was moved by Mr. Bullock, and finally prevailed. The yeas and nays were as follow:

Yeas—Daniel Ashby, Edmund Bullock, James Crutcher, Robert Ewing, Richard Hickman, Bennet Pemberton, Jesse Richardson, Gabriel Slaughter, William Roberts, John Williams, Daniel White and Philemon Waters.—14.

Nays—William M. Bledsoe, Philip Buckner, Green Clay, Joseph Desha, Jilson Payne, James Parks, William Vauter, & Jos. Welch.—8.

The following officers were unanimously re-elected, viz: WILLIAM A. LEE clerk—ANTHONY CROCKETT, Sergeant at arms—and DAVID JOHNSTON, Door-keeper. ACHILES SNEED, was also re-elected clerk to the committees.

In the House of Representatives, WILLIAM LOGAN, Esq. was unanimously re-elected Speaker, and THOMAS TODD, clerk—no opposition being made to either. WILLIAM S. WALLER and JOHN H. HAMMA were appointed clerks to the committees—RICHARD M. GANO, Sergeant at arms—and ROGER DIVINE, Door-keeper.

On Wednesday at one o'clock the Governor met both Houses in the Representative Chamber, and delivered the following

SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

THE period of your annual meeting has arrived, and I am pleased to be able to say, that since your last session no political occurrence of a singular or extraordinary kind has transpired. Happy with us, the lapse of a year is marked only by the roll of seasons, and the resulting avocations of man—Instead of mingling condolence on the ravages of war, or deploring the convulsions of intrigue or faction, we have to felicitate ourselves, and we ought to feel a gratitude to the ruler of events, that the government of America has as yet been permitted to escape those worst of evils.—That she enjoys peace, and that all is tranquil.—We ought not however to forget that from foreign war or domestic inquietude, no government whatever has escaped.—That appearances at present are rather inauspicious.—And that our reliance in either event under a benign providence, may well be placed in the attachment of our citizens to their government, in their unanimity and co-operation, so signally displayed in the revolution, and a redeeming energy in the texture of the general government; upon which as upon the rock of our political salvation let us entirely repose.

In viewing the aspect of things at home we find that the roll of the last

season, has not been the most kindly. The alarm excited by the long and severe drought was felt by all, and forebodings of the most unpleasant kind indulged; but thanks to an indulgent providence, such is our enviable situation in point of soil and climate that the most forbidding season has no other influence upon our harvest, than to reduce habitual profusion, down to temporary economy, without imposing distress or inflicting want upon any grade of society.—Such only, I feel a pleasure in saying, has been the effect of the last season on this favoured land. Agriculture commerce and manufactures seem to be slipping their own courses and to be in a state of silent, but perceivable progression.—Ease and contentment appear to be the most prominent traits of the general complexion; and yours gentlemen is the pleasing task by legislative vigilance and scrutiny still farther to promote this happy state of things.—The adoption of a matured and highly perfected system of jurisprudence to this end, is a point upon which none will dissent, but one upon which I shall not at this time detain you—my former communications were at some length upon that subject. I cannot help remarking that the crowded docket and the frequent reversals in the court of appeals, seem to indicate that the several statutes of jeofails require revision and amendment.—It is certainly not the interest of the community that the rights of individuals should be embarrassed by delay, encumbered with expence, and ultimately hang upon a point of technicality.

The finances of the government for several years have been low—its creditors have been paid with paper, which they have been constrained to pass off at a discount both injurious to themselves and disreputable to the government.—It will no doubt have its merited attention with you.

It is with pleasure I inform you that the Penitentiary establishment, owing to the industry and vigilance and capacity of the present keeper and agent, bids fair to meet the most ardent anticipation of its humane projectors and advocates.—It will not only answer its corrective purposes; but if arrangements be made for the constant supply of materials, it will by the labour of the convicts, in addition to the defrayment of its own expences, furnish a small annual revenue to the state.

Attempts on the part of the convicts to escape, and particularly an attempt made by some of them in the course of the last summer, to set fire to the buildings, seem strongly to invite legislative attention to penitentiary regulations, and to suggest the utility if not the necessity of providing an engine for the extinction of fire.—When the quantity and value of public buildings at this place are considered, and their liability to fire, the provision of an engine would seem indispensable; but these subjects I submit to your consideration.

Gentlemen, the unhappy and very perplexing conflict of titles to lands in this country, under the laws of Virginia has been felt by almost every individual in the state.—It has been universally regretted and justly considered as the greatest and feared as the most interminable evil to which we are incident.—It was with pleasure I saw it occupy the attention of the legislature at their last session; I hoped that their wisdom would have devised a cure for this inveterate malady; for I think it not incurable.—But they rose without coming to any conclusion on the subject; they seemed to be deterred by the factional provision against any alteration in the land laws.—But when it is considered, that by the faction between this state and Virginia, upon that subject, it is provided that those laws or any of them may be altered by the consent of the contracting states.—Would it not go well to pass a law, limiting this kind of dispute to a reasonable time, accompanied with legislative provisions, to obtain the consent of Virginia? The attempt is surely worth making.

Gentlemen, let me solicit your very special attention to the several laws on the subject of the militia of this state. If the militia be as we boast it is, the reliance of a republic in every case of exigency, whether at home or from abroad.—It is surely our fondest policy, to have the laws upon the subject of its discipline and the duties of its officers of every grade, as clear and as explicit as possible. It cannot be known at what moment even the continuance of a government like

ours may be made to hang upon the efficiency of its militia.—Therefore the importance of its being well regulated must be obvious.

Conformably to the act of the last session of the General Assembly, entitled "an act to amend the act incorporating the Ohio Canal Company," I subscribed on behalf of the state the number of shares directed by the tenth section of that act.—What progress or to what extent subscriptions have been obtained, I am not informed.—Copies of the act, with the report of the managers appointed by a former law, with the map and notes have been transmitted to the several states and to congress, as directed by the resolution of the 21st. of December last, as has also the memorial on that subject, which was submitted to the house of representatives of the United States on the tenth day of February last, but no decision had thereon.

The original vouchers and other documents, filed in the Auditor's office, for military services paid by this state, have been transmitted to the city of Washington and put into a train for examination.

I conclude, gentlemen, with assuring you that my gratitude for restored health is heightened by the pleasure I feel in being able to make to you in person, the declaration of my ready and sincere co-operation in every measure of public utility.

CHRISTO. GREENUP.

Frankfort, Nov. 5th, 1806.

MACBEAN'S, LATE (WINTER'S) MILLS.

Near the Mouth of Tule's Creek, HAVE undergone considerable repairs, and are now in good order to undertake MERCHANT or COUNTRY WORK.

These excellent MILLS are too well known to need any observations, and Mr. James McCall, who is an experienced Miller, will give constant attendance, in order to give every satisfaction to the public.

Mr. Joel Boring, at the SAW-MILL, will generally have a flock of PLANK, on hand to supply Boats going down the River or others.

A quantity of WHEAT, is wanted to purchase.—Good encouragement will be given to a BOAT-BUILDER, who will undertake to build on the shores. For terms apply to James McCall at the Grist-Mill, or to W. MACBEAN, at the Madison.

HEMP SPINNING FACTORY, on Silver Creek, where a quantity of UN-DRESSED FLAX is wanted.

Letters left at J. & D. Maccoons in Lexington, or at Thos. C. & G. Howard, Richmond, will be attended to.

7 Nov. 1806. 6c

LOST

ABOUT two weeks ago, between Col. Hart's and Mrs. Beck's School, or borrowed from thence, the first volume of Pinkerton's Geography—whenever may find it, will by returning it to Col. Hart's or Mrs. Beck's, confer a great favor.

I WILL GIVE 15 3d PER pound, in cash, for clean combed Hog's Bristles at my shop, at the corner of Short and Croft's streets, where I carry on the BRUSH making business. The bristles being scalded is of no injury to them. I still carry on the Wheel and Chair making business as usual.

ROBERT HO MES.

Nov. 10, 1806. W. 1st Feb.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons who may have any claims against the estate of Edmund Fair, dec. to bring them forward as quick as possible, properly attested, in order that provision may be made to discharge the same, and all persons that are in debt to said estate are hereby requested to come forward immediately and make payment to JAMES FAIR, Adm'r.

SAM'L BLAIR, Adm'r.

Nov. 8, 1806. 3-150-

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNIVERSARY DINNER, will be held at Mr. Wm. Satterwhite's Tavern, in Lexington, on Monday 11th December next. DINNER will be on table at half past two o'clock. The attendance of members is requested punctually at 12 o'clock. By order of the President.

W. MACBEAN, Sec'y

August 20, 1806.

Clarke County, to wit.

TAKEN up by John Warren, living near Winchester, one

SORREL GELDING,

two or three years old last spring, about 13 1-2 hands high, with a blaze face, 3 white feet, branded on the near shoulder thus 9d, appraised to 40 dollars.

A copy, Teste

† THOS. SCOTT, J. P. & C.

AUGUST 18, 1806.

TAKEN up by Joseph Taylor, sen. living in Woodford county, near Forman's mill, a

Bay horse,

near fourteen hands high, about nine years old, both hind feet nearly white, and some white on the off fore foot, has a scar on each side appears to have been done by the hind part of a pack saddle, with some other saddle spots, has four curls in his forehead, branded on the near buttock with something appearing at present like a T. Appraised to 55 dollars. Certified under my hand this 8th day of October, 1806.

† RICH'D. M. THOMAS, J. P.



"TO SOAR ALOFT ON FANCY'S WING."
From the Columbian Centinel.

As showers to the thirsty soil;
As sunshine to the thrifty bee;
As rest to nature worn with toil,
So dear is FRIENDSHIP's smile to me.

As mariners by tempests tost,
But lured on waves in wild despair;
But lured on waves in wild despair;
Give all their terrors to the air:

So will my tempest-beaten breast,
Which never knows a gleam of joy,
Forget its cares and sink to rest,
Cheer'd by a gleam from FRIENDSHIP's eye.

All other wishes I resign:
I ask not honor, fame, or wealth;
So heaven preserve that FRIENDSHIP's mine,
Welcome as light, and dear as health.

"TRIFLES LIGHT AS AIR"

A witty reply to Ld. Kenyon, (over-
sified)
Before LORD KENYON, S. book-binder bowed
As witness sworn that T. his hand had vow'd
To blooming Kate in promise solemn
I first said S. induce'd the courtship
Then it appears rep'd his worship
You meant to bind me in one volume.

THE following curious circumstance occurred yesterday at Geo. Eyr's shipyard Kensington. On leaving down the ship Pennsylvania Packet, lately from Canton in order to discover a small leak, which she had experienced on her passage home, it was found that she had been struck about six feet below the bows, by a sword fish, which had driven its trunk or sword through the copper sheathing and bottom plank, to the ceiling inside; and being unable to draw it out again, had left it remaining in the bottom, and broken short off outside. The force with which it was driven in, was so great as to splinter the plank, and cause the leak. Had the sword been withdrawn, his probable the ship would have made more water than could have been lifted by the pumps. Part of the sword was cut off in extricating it, the remainder measures ten inches long, and two inches in diameter. [Phil. Paper.]

The ingenious language in which the following edit is couched, cannot but command the admiration of the reader—
Died, at Boston, Mr. THOMAS PARKER, aged 50—an active naval officer in the revolutionary war. The following is an extract from his log-book:

"First part of the voyage, pleasant, with fine breezes and free winds—All sail set. Spoke many vessels in want of provisions—Supplied them freely—Middle passage—Weather variable—Short of provisions. Spoke several of the above vessels our supply had enabled to refit. Made signals of distress. They up helm and bore away. Latter part. Boisterous, with contrary winds. Current of adversity setting hard to leeward. Towards the end of the passage it cleared up—with the quadrant of honesty and an overboard; corrected and made up my reckoning, and after a passage of fifty years, came to in Mortality's land, with the calm unruffled surface of the ocean of Eternity in view." Farewell, honest Tom; in the harbour thou hast now reached, no dead reckoning is kept. Your integrity in this life will there be your protection; your charitable deeds, your *Pole & Equinox*; and we trust your soul will be taken under the safe convoy of the *High Admiral* of the Universe. Though while on this station, you met with *"Life's rubbers"*.

"Yet shall pray Fox find pleasant weather,
When he who all commands,
Shall give to call his crew together
The word to pipe all hands."

GEORGE ANDERSON
INTENDING to start to Philadelphia about the first of December, all those indebted to him are requested to call and pay off their respective accounts before that time, otherwise they will be put in the hands of a proper officer for collection. Those who fail to comply with this request, need never expect a credit again in this office.
Lexington, November 5, 1836.

Monday, November 3d, 1836.
THE Trustees of the town of Lexington met and adopted the following Ordinance, viz. Be it ordained that no Hucker shall be permitted to purchase in Market during Market hours, any article whatever, which such Hucker is known usually to sell or expose to sale, under the penalty of Ten Dollars for each offence, to be recovered and appropriated as other fines are, and that a copy of this order be published in the Kentucky Gazette three weeks successively.

A Copy Att.
JOHN BRADFORD, Chm.
JOHN WATKINS, Clk.

CASH
WILL be given for clean Merchantable Wheat delivered in Lexington, or at my Mill on South Elkhorn. Enquire of Saml. Downing or Hart & Bartlett in Lexington, or at the Mill of Geo. Caldwell.
Nov. 3, 1836.

SEMPER REFUGIUM.
NOW PUBLISHING
BY
BELCHER & ARMSTRONG,
No. 70, State-Street, Boston, (Mass.)

THE EMERALD,
A LITERARY PAPER,
WILL be issued every Saturday, consisting of twelve octavo pages, printed on a fine paper with a new type.
PRICE \$3 PER ANNUM—PAYABLE ONE IN ADVANCE.

Subscriptions for the Emerald will be received at this office, where a specimen of it may be seen.

A GOLD RING,
With a Topaz set, was taken from a Negro, who was supposed not to have got it honestly, and lodged at this office. The owner can get it on application.
November 6.

ROBERT HARRIS JUN. DRUGGIST.

No. 30 Market street, between Front & Second streets, Philadelphia.

HAS received of late arrivals, a fresh supply of Drugs and Medicines—amongst which are
700 lbs. Camphor
2000 lbs. Peruv. bark
4000 bottles fresh Castor oil
6700 Canella Alba
50 doz trusses
20 casks Glauber salts
100 lbs. opium
2500 lbs. Gentian root
2000 lbs. cream Tartar
with every article in the Drug line. Country merchants and others, who deal in drugs, will be supplied on liberal terms at a long credit. Any orders from his friends in the Western Country will be received with gratitude and executed with punctuality and dispatch.

ALL those indebted to the estate of Wm Scott Fuller, deceased, are earnestly requested to come forward and make immediate payment to Samuel Scott, who is duly authorized to receive the same; and all those who have any demands against the same, are requested to come forward with their accounts properly adjusted for settlement, as there will be no longer indulgence given by Samuel Scott.

Living on the Town-Fork, seven miles below Lexington.

GREAT BARGAINS.

The subscribers offer for sale on very low terms the following valuable

TRACTS OF LAND, to wit—
ONE of 764 acres, adjoining the lands of John Meaux esq. in Mercer county, on Salt river, with about 150 acres of cleared land, under good fence and in complete repair, with an orchard of upwards of 100 bearing apple trees, a good square log house, with joint shingled roof and other convenient buildings—also, 275 acres adjoining, with about 60 acres of cleared land, and fencing in good repair—also, 195 acres in Franklin county, on Salt river, adjoining the lands of Lewis Castleman and John Lightfoot esqrs. with a small improvement—also, 200 acres adjoining below on the river—also, 202 acres adjoining—also, 250 acres adjoining, including the mouth of Hammond's creek, with a considerable improvement—also, 161 acres adjoining the same on Fox creek—also, 150 acres adjoining above on the creek—also, 137 acres adjoining the same, on a branch of Fox creek—also, 211 3/4 acres adjoining, between Fox creek and Salt river.

The above tracts of land are well watered, and contain several valuable mill seats. A part cash will be required from purchasers, and a reasonable credit given for the balance. For terms apply to Samuel Maccoan, Mercer county, near Delany's ferry, or to the subscribers in Lexington.

J. & D. Maccoan.
September 9th, 1836.

JUST IMPORTED.

AND now opening by DAVID WILLIAMSON, at his

GROCERY STORE,
on Mill-street, next door but one to Mr. Craig's, and nearly opposite Mr. Gray's store, a handsome assortment of GROCERIES, &c. amongst which are

Jamaica spirits,
French Brandy,
Holland gin,
Madera, Sherry, & Port wines, 1st qual.
Bottled porter,
Spanish segars,
Lime juice,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young hyson,
Hyson skin,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Lard,
Lump, & Muscovada
Sugars,
Almonds,
English walnuts,
Nutmegs,
Cinnamon,
Cloves,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Pepper,
Alum,
Copperas,
Indigo,
Rice,
Confectionary of all kinds—also, Shad, Mackerel, Salt & Scote herrings, Oysters, Shot.

He also has a quantity of old Whiskey, and three years old Peach Brandy.
The whole of the above articles will be sold unusually low for cash.
Lexington, October 29.

A HANDSOME SEAT FOR SALE.

150 Acres of first rate Land, lying on Boone's creek, Clarke county, about 11 miles east of Lexington, being part of the late Col. David Robinson's military Ryefield tract, about 60 acres cleared, and under tolerable good fence, with three never failing springs of excellent water, and stock water in abundance the season throughout; a good peach orchard, and two dwelling houses, with other cabins adjoining. Gentlemen wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

WM. ROBINSON JR.
WOODFORD County, Aug. 16, 1836.

TAKEN UP by Joseph Sellars, near Wilkinsmill, a

Brown Mare,
fourteen hands and a half high, five or six years old, off hind foot white, some white on the other, some white hairs in the forehead, has a tacking in one of the hind legs, docked, but no brands perceivable—appraised to 40 dollars. Also

A Sorrel Horse,
thirteen and a half hands high, twelve or thirteen years old, a blaze face, a hole in the upper corner of one of the eye lashes, both hind feet white, docked but no brands perceivable—appraised to 25 dollars. Certified under my hand, this 22d day of October, 1836.

R. M. THOMAS, J. P.

TAKEN up by Henry Colhurst, living in Lexington, one BAR HORSE, 6 years old, 14 hands 3 inches high, branded on the left shoulder with a stirrup, some saddle spots—Appraised to 45 dollars.—This stray followed some travellers from the Dry Ridge on the Cincinnati road.

CH. HUMPHREYS,
Nov. 4th 1836. * 3t.

BILLS OF LADING

For sale at this office.

WOOL CARDING MACHINE

By the 20th instant, the subscriber intends having machines in complete operation in Lexington for picking, breaking and carding sheep's wool into rolls, all which will be done at 10 cents per pound, with the addition of 2 cents for mixing wool of different colours, and 5 cents per pound for picking and breaking Hatter's wool. The burs and sticks must be extracted, and the wool sent in sheets with one pound of grease to eight of wool, and the rolls will be so packed as to carry on horse back 50 miles without injury. Country linen, feathers and wool received in payment, if delivered in hand. Wool left with Mr. John Lowry, Hatter in Lexington, will be attended to by the public's humble servant.

D. S. NORTON.
Lexington, August 2, 1836.

We the subscribers being fully sensible of the advantages arising from having our wool prepared on the Carding machine about to be erected in this place by Mr. D. S. Norton, beg leave to recommend it to the Hatter throughout the country, as being of very great utility in the preparation of our wool—must request those of our customers that have been in the habit of breaking their wool for hating, to decline it and bring it in unbroken.

Patterson Bain.
John Lowry.
G. Adams jr.
John Adams.
Jorah Brady.

Sourbray & Montgomery.
William Smith.

TAVERN, STORAGE & COMMISSION.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has lately opened a house of ENTERTAINMENT in Maysville, (Limestone) at the sign of the SQUARE & COMPASS. The house is commodious, the stable extensive, and both are furnished with every thing necessary for the accommodation of travellers and others, who may think proper to favor him with a call. He is provided with a large and convenient WARE HOUSE, for the reception of goods, equal, if not superior to any in the place. He will also make SALES upon COMMISSION, for those who may have any thing to transact in that way, which will be done, together with the charges for storage, upon the most reduced terms. He flatters himself, that from the experience he has had in mercantile transactions, attention to business, and a desire to be useful, to merit a part of the public patronage.

SAM'L. JANUARY.

50,000 Dollars for 5 50!!

NEW-YORK
STATE LOTTERY, No. V.

For the promotion of Literature, and other purposes.

To commence drawing on the second Tuesday in December, 1836, and 500 tickets to be drawn each day until the whole is concluded. Prizes payable 50 days after.

The excellency of the present scheme is universally acknowledged to exceed any ever yet offered in the United States.

The Capital Prizes are
30,000 Dollars,
20,000 Dollars,
10,000 Dollars,
5,000 Dollars,
2,000 Dollars.

Besides several of 1,000, 500, 200, 100, &c. The first 4000 blanks to be entitled to eight dollars each.

The whole subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. In this scheme there is a possibility for one Ticket to draw 50,000 Dollars—Notwithstanding the great number of Capital prizes in this lottery, there are less than two blanks to a prize.

TICKETS & SHARES.

FOR SALE AT
G. & R. WAITE'S

TRULY FORTUNATE LOTTERY OFFICES,
No. 64 & No. 38, Maiden-Lane, New-York.

At 6 and a half dollars, until the first of October, when they will advance to 7, and continue advancing as the drawing approaches. By enclosing Bank notes (post paid) to G. & R. WAITE, Tickets and Shares will be punctually returned by post, to any amount, and the earliest advice sent to adventurers of their success.—The public are requested to remark, that the drawing of the New-York Lotteries is managed in no correct a manner, as not to be subject to error. The time of drawing, and payment of prizes is punctual, and guaranteed by the State Legislature. Schemes at large enclosed with Tickets.—The many Capital Prizes sold by G. & R. W. in former Lotteries, (lists of which will also be enclosed) it is presumed, will be an additional inducement to distant adventurers to purchase of them.

New-York, Aug. 1836.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 21st of September last,

THOMAS HARDESTY,
an apprentice to the Sadding business; between nineteen and twenty years old, five feet nine or ten inches high, strong made, fair complexion and hair, blue eyes, full faced rough with pimples, something very disagreeable in his countenance, impudent and forward in talk, had on a new dark mixed cloth coat, & black corduroy overalls; his other clothing not known, as he sometimes traded them. The above reward will be given for securing him in any jail in the United States, and giving me information thereof, or ten dollars for delivering him to me in Lexington, Kentucky.

BENJN. STOUT.

DANIEL BRINER.

TOBACCONIST.

LATELY from Philadelphia, has commenced business in Major Morrison's house, adjoining Mr. Edward West, on High-street, where he will manufacture, and always have for sale a large and general assortment of Tobacco, wholesale and retail, on terms lower than heretofore offered in this town. Professing himself master of his business, and intending to carry it on extensively, the most liberal credit will be given to Merchants and Traders, and the mode of payment made easy.

Lexington, Oct. 21, 1836. 3M

WILSON'S GRAMMAR

For sale at this office.

Just Received by WILKINS & TANNEHILL.

And now opening in the store formerly occupied by Charles Wilkins, opposite the court house, and for sale by the package, viz.

10 bls. 4th proof Cognac Brandy,
10 — Jamaica Spirits,
10 — Madeira L. P.
10 — Sherry,
4 — Colemanar,
4 — Port,
8 — Pepper,
10 — Brimstone,
6 — Alum,
15 — Copperas,
10 — Ginger,
10 — Madder,
8 — Chocolate,
50 boxes Segars,
1 case containing Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace and Cinnamon,
Logwood,
10 boxes Young Hyson, } TEAS
10 do Hyson Skin,
35 bls. Coffee and Leaf Sugar,
Reasons in kegs.

The above articles will be disposed of at a moderate advance, by the barrel or package, for Cash or Negotiable Notes at 60 days.

A supply of GROCERIES, &c. will be regularly received from Philadelphia, which will enable us to furnish store keepers, or others, upon the lowest terms.

W. & T.

JOSEPH GRAY,

HAS removed his Store to the Stone house, opposite Samuel & George Trotters, lately occupied by Messrs. Hart & Bartlett; and has just received, in addition to his former assortment, a very elegant supply of

GOODS,

which will be sold cheap for Cash.
Lexington, March 5, 1836.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber in Lexington, about the first of June last, a bright bay Gelding, six or seven years old, about fifteen hands one inch high, blind of one eye, (the eye is sunk) with a long white tail, shod all round, no brand that I recollect. The above reward to be paid on the delivery of the horse to me in Lexington, or by giving such information as will enable me to get him again, and all reasonable charges paid by me.

Jas. BEATTY,
August, 19, 1836. tf.

TO RENT,

A CONVENIENT ROOM
on Main-Street, in a public part of this Town. Enquire of the printer.

JOURNEYMEN FULLERS WANTED.

I WILL give generous wages in cash, for one or two

JOURNEYMEN FULLERS,
who can come well recommended; or I will rent, or give on the shares, the mill lately occupied by William Scott deceased—there is plenty of water to full at this time, two or three mills full of cloth per week. For terms apply to Samuel Scott, on the premises, about seven miles below Lexington, on the Town-Fork.

Samuel Scott.
October 13, 1836. tf

EDUCATION.

MR. & MRS. LOCKWOOD,
RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that some time late in the Fall, they purpose opening a BOARDING SCHOOL for the education of young ladies, at or near Lexington; bearing with them ample testimonials of their abilities to conduct a literary establishment, having had intrusted to their care during a residence of some years in New-York and its vicinity, pupils from the most respectable families.

As they rest their hopes of success on no other basis than their own talents and attention, will consequently be flattered by receiving that patronage, which shall be their assiduous endeavours to obtain and preserve.

Previous to their arrival, further information may be had by applying to George Yellot, Esq. Petersburg, near Versailles, Woodford county—to Mr. P. Skidmore, Bourbon Furnace, Montgomery county—or to Danl. Bradford, Editor of the Kentucky Gazette.

Oct. 15, 1836.

TAKEN UP

BY Henry Hawkins, living on Slate Creek in Montgomery county,

A SORREL NARE,
Thirteen hands and a half high, has a Star in her forehead and a small red down her face; some saddle spots, has on a large Bell, 14 or 15 years old, branded on the near shoulder thus O appraised to £. 5: 10s.

JOSEPH HENSLEY,
June 27th 1836.

TO SPORTSMEN.

WILL be sold in Lexington, (State of Kentucky,) on the 25th of November next, from twenty to twenty-five high bred

Brood Mares, Colts and Fillies; After which the fine English stallion SPECULATOR,
By Dragon, and one half of the celebrated horse

STIRLING,
now in the possession of Wm. T. Banton, a reasonable credit will be allowed on the greater part of the above property, by giving bond with approved securities. The terms to be made known fully on the day of sale, by

John Hoopes, Exor.
of
John Hoopes, Decd.
Bowling Green, Va. Sept. 21, 1836.

WHEREAS my wife Sally Herring, has eloped from my bed and board without any cause, these are therefore to caution all persons from crediting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

TIMOTHY HERRING.
October 28th 1836.—3t.—

LAST NOTICE

ALL those indebted to the late firms of Seitz & Lauman, John A. Seitz, Seitz & Johnson, John A. Seitz & Co. John Jordan jun. John Jordan junior & Co. and John & William Jordan, are requested to come forward immediately and pay off their respective accounts to CURTIS FIELD, who is hereby duly authorized to receive the same. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may rest assured, that indulgence will not be given beyond the first of March, when suits will be indelimitately instituted.

J. Jordan jr.
N. B.—TOBACCO, HEMP, and HOGS' LARD, will be received at the market price, in payment.

J. J.
Lexington, January 28, 1835.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on Bruh creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill seat, and is an excellent stand for a public house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Donhamstown, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Bruh creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Clinchworth.

3332 2-3 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and M. Millin.

1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Russell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louisville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn, about six miles from Frankfort; on that tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in the town of Paris, on Main Street, and adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town. Also a House and well improved Lot in this place.

The above described property will be sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBACCO, or on giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had. For further particulars enquire of Andrew F. Price, attorney in fact for (or to the subscriber.)

JOHN JORDAN Jun.
January 13, 1835.

DOCTOR BARRY.

WILL practise Medicine and Surgery in Lexington and its vicinity. His shop is kept at Maj. Boyd's in the room formerly occupied as a post office.

Lexington, 15th September, 1836.

TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

Elegance combined with Utility, in Willis's New Fashioned SHOES.

In ancient times the bards foretold—
"His true in these more modern times,
Mechanics manufacture rymes;
Murphy and Shaw have try'd their part
To imitate the rhyming art,
And Willis in these rhyming times
Must surely weave a web of rhymes.
Ladies here I beg to mention,
(Claimants of his first attention)
Handsome shoes in every part,
Is Willis's master piece of art—
He shoes does make, which Queens might handle,
The neatly plain, the brilliant spangle,
Improves new fashions as they rise,
And makes some spang'd shoes with ties,
Coffack boots, and fair tops too,
Made neater here than any shoe,
Made off leather, the best imported,
And now to tell you where he lives,
And strict attention there he gives,
To orders sent both far and near,
He'll fit you well you need not fear:
Main-street, next door to neighbor Noel,
Those who know this, possess a jewel;
But not to make description fainter,
Tis opposite Mentile the painter;
Adjoining the shop of Aaron Woodruff,
Who makes you shoes quite good enough.
To tell you this, my mind did labor
Who'd not be friendly with a neighbor.
If ladies send a pattern shoe,
He'll make them neatly to fit you.
Believing this the best expedient,
He now remains their most obedient.

RICHARD WILLIS,
Two or three Apprentices will be taken to the above business.

Lexington August 18, 1836.